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64th YEAR NUMBER 19,914. RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1914. FIFTY PAGES TO-DAY'S WEATHER CLOUDY PRICE FIVE CENTS

GERMAN ARMIES IN GRIP OF RUSSIANS

ARMY TRIUMPHS OVER NAVY ELEVEN BY 20 TO 0 SCORE

Superiority of Cadets Is As
Marked As Results
Indicate.

MIDSHIPMEN OUTPLAYED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Game Furnishes Splendid Scenic
Picture, Which Always
Distinguishes It.

CROWD OF 38,000 ATTENDS

Brilliant Touch of Militarism Stirs
Hearts of Cheering Multi-
tude.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.—The United States Military Academy defeated the Naval Academy, 20 to 0, in their annual football game here today. The superiority of the Cadets was as marked as the score indicates. Once the powerful Army machine started its march for the initial touchdown, the ultimate outcome never was in doubt. The Midshipmen were outplayed and outclassed in every department, and but for their splendid fighting spirit in the face of certain defeat, the score would have been even larger.

Although the game lacked the closeness and thrill that has featured Army-Navy battles of other years, it furnished the splendid scenic picture which distinguishes it from all other games of the season.

The University of Pennsylvania athletic amphitheatre was thronged with 33,000 spectators. Every available foot of space in both permanent and temporary stands was occupied. The colors of the competing academies were everywhere, and as supporters of both the Army and Navy followed every cue given by the cheering squads of sailors and soldiers, the long oval-shaped stand surrounding the field was constantly a ripple with the hues of either West Point or Annapolis.

The touch of militarism given by the uniformed and marching wards of Uncle Sam, before and after the game, set the hearts of thousands aflutter. Even the weather man entered into the spirit of the occasion, providing a perfect afternoon.

ARMY'S FIRST SCORE RESULT OF PUNTING

The ball scarcely had been put in play when it became evident the Midshipmen could not stop the smashing attack of their rivals. Each team in turn tried out the opponent's defense, but at first there was no continuity in the play of either eleven. As a result, punting was resorted to, and the Army's first score came as a result of the exchanges.

The second touchdown from the Cadets' forty-yard line, and the ball rolled to the Navy's five-yard line, where Blodgett fell on it. His attempt to punt from behind his own goal line was blocked, and he fell on the ball for a safety.

The second period opened with the ball in possession of the Midshipmen. They could make little progress through or around the Army line. The Cadets gained on every exchange of punts, and when Blodgett fumbled one of Coffin's kicks, Merritt fell on the ball on the Navy's fifteen-yard line.

The Army secured its first touchdown when Merritt made a perfect forward pass to Merritt, who ran across the line without opposition. The try for goal failed.

The second touchdown was made on a reception of these plays. The Navy kicked off, and the Army returned the punt. Blodgett again fumbled, and again an alert Cadet player fell on the ball on the Navy's thirty-six-yard line. Line plunges failed to gain Pritchard shot the ball overhead to Merritt, who was downed on the Navy's one-yard line. Hodgson plunged over for a touchdown. McEwan failed to kick goal.

The Midshipmen fought desperately in the third period, and although they never threatened the Army goal, they kept their own reasonably safe.

CROSSES LAST TEN YARDS ON FORWARD PASS

In the final quarter a punting duel quickly developed, working the ball within striking distance of the Midshipmen's goal. The soldiers uncovered an old-fashioned attack, which proved irresistible. By short line plunges and end runs the ball was carried a few yards at a time. Then Quarter Back Pritchard switched his tactics and made a forward pass to Merritt, who crossed the last five-yard line before he was downed. From here Merritt tried the ball over in two plunges. Again the Army failed at goal.

As a result of today's victory, the Army-Navy series which began in 1890 stands a tie. Each academy has won nine games of the nineteen played. The 1905 contest ended with the score 6 to 6.

The result to-day also rounded out a triumphant season for the Army, which now takes its place as one of the very few Eastern institutions to complete the 1914 campaign without being either defeated or tied.

(Continued on First Page, Section 2.)

FORMER MRS MACKAY IS BRIDE OF DR. BLAKE

Ceremony Within Twenty-Four Hours
of Divorce Granted Groom's
Former Wife.

COMPLETE SECRECY INSURED

After Wedding, Which Is Shorn of
All Splendor, Both Contracting
Parties Return to Work of Help-
ing Suffering French Soldiers.

PARIS, November 28.—Within twenty-four hours of the divorce granted to his wife in Connecticut, Dr. Joseph Blake was married secretly in Paris to Mrs. Katherine Duer, wife of Clarence H. Mackay until February last, when she was divorced here.

Aside from the rapidly and secrecy of Mr. Blake's marriage, which was totally unknown to friends of both parties, the distinguishing feature of the event was that it was a war wedding, shorn of all splendor and ceremony. Blake went to the American military hospital as usual this morning, and worked at the operating table until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. A fresh batch of wounded arrived from the battlefield, necessitating an unbroken succession of operations, and prevented the bridegroom from partaking of luncheon.

At 2:30 o'clock Dr. Blake washed his hands, discarded his overalls and then, accompanied by Dr. Richard Derby, Colonel Roosevelt's son-in-law, quitted the hospital in a huge Red Cross automobile for Mrs. Mackay's apartment in the Avenue Henri Martin.

The bride joined him, and the party continued to the District Mayor's hall in the same thoroughfare. The only persons awaiting them here were the Countess Bonaparte, Francis Riggs and the bride's witnesses, Dr. Walker Martin, who, with Dr. Derby, the bridegroom's witness, and Benjamin Conner, an international lawyer, and the correspondent, witnessed the marriage.

Major Hollett bowed the party into a bare, unadorned room, where Dr. Blake and Mrs. Mackay were wed within a few minutes.

Dr. Blake's question: "Do you consent to take Katherine Duer as your lawful wife?" Dr. Blake responded: "Yes." In an emotional voice, Mrs. Mackay responded in clear, firm tones, and she assented to the terms of the marriage code, which does not contain the usual vows, but binds the wife to follow her husband to any part of the world, no matter where he elects to make his home.

FRANCE IS GRATEFUL
FOR SERVICES RENDERED
The Mayor next made a speech saying France was grateful to all Americans, and to this bride and bridegroom particularly for the services rendered to French soldiers, to which Dr. Blake replied.

The bride, who wore a dark blue tulle wedding suit, extremely simple, but smart, with a marquisette tail, said, smilingly: "I am very happy to marry the man I love."

With Dr. Blake she then re-entered the Red Cross automobile, took the wheel herself and drove Dr. Blake to the hospital, where he resumed his operations, while she returned to her own apartments and continued knitting jerseys for the troops.

Later in the afternoon two automobiles loaded with costly fowers arrived, and Dr. Blake came later for dinner.

There will be no honeymoon, and the couple will continue their work in Paris till the end of the war. Complete secrecy to the marriage was insured by Dr. Blake obtaining from the district attorney a regular dispensation from the publication of the marriage banns granted in war time.

That the couple would eventually marry was recognized here when Dr. Blake, in Paris a month after the Mackay divorce, and took an apartment within a stone's throw of hers. Before the war the couple were identified by their charitable work here, and since the outbreak of the European war Dr. Joseph A. Blake has been head of the district Red Cross hospital which was established in a large building in Neuilly, near Paris. Here, together with twelve other American doctors, including Dr. Richard Derby, son of the late President Roosevelt, Dr. Blake has been working for hours a day attending wounded soldiers.

Since the outbreak of the European war Dr. Joseph A. Blake has been head of the district Red Cross hospital which was established in a large building in Neuilly, near Paris. Here, together with twelve other American doctors, including Dr. Richard Derby, son of the late President Roosevelt, Dr. Blake has been working for hours a day attending wounded soldiers.

Local bankers believed Lloyd-George probably referred to the amount of American securities held by bankers and individuals of Great Britain. At no time, the bankers said, had the country's obligations to England and her colonies ever amounted to the colossal sum said to have been named by the Chancellor.

ATHLETES AMONG KILLED

Anderson, Hurdler, and Collins, Cricket
Player, Are War Victims.

FOUR DISTINCT DUELS IN AERIAL ENGAGEMENT

French Aviators in Monoplanes Take
Air to Attack Germans in
Armored Taubes.

TRY TO DESTROY AMIENS DEPOT

Paris Filled With Enthusiasm Be-
cause of Arrival at Havre of Field
Marshal's French Reinforcements
to Number of 1,250,000 Men.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
PARIS, November 28.—A flood of official and unofficial reports to-day told of numerous battles in the air, which indicate that the aviators of the rival armies are taking a most prominent part in the actual fighting in the western war arena.

No fewer than four remarkable exploits by flyers were recorded in the day's dispatches, and one aerial engagement was made notable by the fighting of four distinct duels.

In all except one exploit the Germans suffered losses.

The War Office announced officially that a delayed dispatch had just been received from the vicinity of Amiens which told of an attempt of the German flying corps to destroy the French aerodrome at Amiens on November 18. Armored Taubes swooped down upon the aerodrome of the French corps, dropping bombs. Their appearance had been reported by lookouts, and as they flew over the camp, French aviators in monoplane took the air one by one, each Frenchman singling out his opponent. Four duels were precipitated.

BATTLES FOUGHT OUT HIGH ABOVE EARTH

After much maneuvering for position, the four distinct battles were fought out high above the earth, with honors about even, until suddenly the Germans, as if in answer to a signal, veered off and withdrew toward the German lines.

The afternoon official communique reports German raids by biplane with three aviators on the Ypres front. French artillery put a period to the night with a well-directed shot. The German machine was struck, and tumbled to earth. One of the German aviators was killed, and the two survivors of the crash were taken into camp.

Numerous houses in Dunkirk were damaged by bombs dropped from a German biplane which had ventured far from its base, according to news dispatches from the coast city to-day. One man was struck by a bomb. During the past few days, several Taube machines are reported to have flown over the city.

British aviators took their turn at bomb-dropping, flying over Ghent, where field headquarters of the German army have been re-established. The Germans were not injured, but no great military damage was done.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE AT HAVRE

Paris is afire with new enthusiasm to-night because of the arrival at Havre of Field Marshal Sir John French's reinforcements to the number of nearly 1,250,000 men. This second great expeditionary force arrived from England in a steady stream of troops, from which they have been debarking for the past three days. Nearly 200 ships comprised the fleet.

Work of equipping this new army is going rapidly forward, and as fast as the reinforcements are put in readiness at the front they are being sent to the firing line.

The passage was a dangerous one, for German submarines were actively engaged on the Belgian coast and at certain points in the channel. It is believed the steamships Primo and Malchite were sunk because they were thought to be transporting British troops. The men are reported as being anxious to enter the battle line.

To-day's news from the battle front is meagre.

The midnight bulletins state that today's events were but repetitions of the activities of yesterday.

Artillery exchanges are reported along the whole front in Belgium. Only offensive movement of note was a fresh attack by the German forces on the positions of the allies to the south of Ypres. This was repulsed by the French.

The activity of the German artillery in this region had apparently slackened, tending to confirm the official report that the Germans have withdrawn to Roulers the heavy guns which have been hammering at this front.

STOKES GUILTY OF MURDER

Macon Lawyer Is Sentenced to Life
Imprisonment.

MACON, Ga., November 28.—A. W. Stokes, a Macon lawyer, to-day was found guilty of the murder here on July 4 last of Virgil Thomason, a contractor, and on recommendation of the jury was sentenced to life imprisonment. Stokes advanced the plea of self-defense and the "unwritten law," declaring on the stand that Thomason had broken the law by selling dynamite to the Germans.

CARABOS CANCEL DINNER

Military Order, Reprimanded by President,
Abandons Function This Year.



Sox and Mittens for the
Germany
Underwood
N.Y.



A British
Supply Train
in France

Upper picture—Preparatory to taking their places in the trenches, where they may remain throughout the winter months, the Germans are being well fortified with heavy socks and mittens, knitted by women's relief societies throughout the empire. The upper photo shows the distribution of heavy socks and mittens to the German soldiers just before their departure for the trenches.

Lower picture—British soldiers in France besieging a supply train arriving in camp with a consignment of bread for the soldiers.

CAVALRY HORSES ARE SENT FROM VIRGINIA

Another Shipment of 805 Head Is
Sent to European War
Zone.

LOADED AT NEWPORT NEWS

Harold E. Kelham, Representing
English, French and Russian In-
terests Establishes Headquarters
Here Because of Superior Location.

Another cargo of Virginia horses, purchased on the Richmond market for service in the armies of the allies, left Newport News yesterday aboard the steamer Raphael, bound for Bordeaux, France. In the shipment were 805 head of the most spirited and perfect horses to be obtained in the market. They will be used in the cavalry.

Harold E. Kelham, of the firm Dalton, Parsons & Co., of London, Paris and Petrograd, who has for the past six weeks made Richmond his headquarters, contracted for the purchase of the shipment and prior to buying these animals he has bought for his firm in various sections of the country thousands of horses for army service. Besides purchasing horses for use in the cavalry and artillery service of the army, Mr. Kelham has bought large lots of saddles, harness, blankets and other army supplies. When seen at the Jefferson Hotel last night he stated that the shipment of horses was being purchased for the British army, and that during that time he would make other large purchases of horses and supplies.

VIRGINIA HORSES HAVE BEST OF EXCELLENT QUALITY

The steamer Regabund left Newport News on Wednesday, November 25, carrying 1,025 head of horses bought here by Mr. Kelham for service in the army. The Virginia horses have been purchased from Smyth Brothers, of the Southern Stockyards Corporation, in Richmond, and the stock has been of excellent quality.

With Mr. Kelham at the hotel last night was the Hon. Seton R. Beresford, a prominent Englishman who saw service as an officer in the British army during the South African War. "I have never seen better horses than those purchased here," said Mr. Beresford, "and I have had enough experience to know what kind of animals are required for army service."

Mr. Beresford expects to return to Europe with the cavalry and of the courtiers, which have been extended to them during their residence here. They stated that Richmond had been selected as headquarters because of the numerous advantages it offers in their line of work. Richmond, they said, line of work. Richmond, they said, line of work. Richmond, they said, line of work.

STEAMER PUTS IN AT BOSTON

Ship With Cargo of Valuable German
Dyes Almost Bare of Coal.

BOSTON, November 28.—The tank steamer German, bringing a valuable cargo of German dyes from Rotterdam, put in at Boston today, and ran for England at the Stockholm Olympic games, where he was defeated by the American, J. J. Eller, Jr. Lieutenant Collins, while at Clifton College, made the highest individual cricket score on record. He scored 125 not out, in innings lasting six hours and fifty minutes.

STOCK EXCHANGE OPENS FOR LIMITED TRADING

Resumption of Operations Has
Marked Effect on Sentiment
in Financial District.

CHEERS GREET OPENING GONG

Dealings Reflect Hesitation and Timidity—Number of Material Declines From July 30—Prices, With Few Gains, Chiefly in Industrials.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The New York Stock Exchange reopened its door to-day for the first time in nearly four months to permit limited trading in bonds. The conservative element had successfully resisted all efforts to revive business, even in tentative form, until home investment conditions reflected justification for such action.

It was evident, however, that resumption of operations exercised a marked effect upon sentiment throughout the financial district. There was an unusually large attendance of members, and the sound of the opening gong was echoed by prolonged cheering from the trading floor.

Trading reflected hesitation and timidity on the part of investors and brokers. There resulted a number of material declines from July 30 prices, with a few gains, chiefly in industrials. At no time was there any movement suggesting serious liquidation. Of foreign selling, concerning which apprehension had been felt, there appeared to be none at all.

DEALINGS AT ALL TIMES ARE VERY MODERATE

Dealings at all times were very moderate. The total business of the session amounted to only \$44,000,000 in value, exclusive of \$5,000,000 in government bonds. The largest single transaction was a sale of 20,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul general mortgage 4 1/2 per cent, recorded in the early dealings at a loss of two and a half points.

For the most part, offerings were in lots of one to five bonds, best prices being established at the outset, after which fractional recessions were general. Altogether, about fifty different issues were quoted, instead of some 100 in active times.

It was evident from the disparity between July 30 prices and some recorded to-day that the exchange authorities virtually had waived minimum prices in a few inactive issues. For instance, bonds of the Southern Railway, Washburn, Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line and one or two other railroad companies lost from four to nine points, while the 4-1/2 per cent of the International Mercantile Marine Company fell eleven points.

Among the few issues which sold higher than the July 30 closing were American Telephone and Telegraph convertible, Bethlehem Steel refunding 5s, Central of Georgia 5s, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul convertible 4s, Distillers' securities 5s, Interborough Metropolitan 4-1/2s, New York City 4s, and Texas Company convertibles.

ZAPATA MAINTAINS GOOD ORDER IN MEXICO CITY

Time of His Expected Arrival in
Capital Is Not Stated—Situation
Throughout Country Described as
Quiet, Except at Tampico.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—Except for a few isolated cases of robbery and violence, which resulted in severe punishment to the offenders, the Zapata forces have maintained good order in Mexico City, according to advices from the Brazilian minister to the State Department to-day.

The minister mentioned no injury to Spanish subjects, and officials here do not credit rumors that several Spaniards were killed.

The Zapata military commander has issued a decree levying a tax of one-half the regular property tax, which, he says, is needed to pay troops and the expenses of the police and government. The Carranza administration, he declares, left the treasury empty.

Nothing was known by the Brazilian minister when he filed his dispatch last yesterday as to the time when Villa and his forces would arrive. Previously he telegraphed that agents of Villa and the Aguascalientes convention were working in perfect harmony with Zapata officials.

The situation in other parts of Mexico is described in official reports as quiet, with the exception of Tampico, where the approach of Villa forces from San Luis Potosi has terrified some residents. Reports are current that General Luis Caballero, military governor of Tamaulipas, who commands the situation at Tampico, now being aligned with the convention forces. If that materializes, a peaceful entry of the Villa troops is not unlikely.

Wireless reports from Tampico to-day said bandits were looting nearby oil fields, and apparently had gained control of Panuco.

VILLA'S MARCH ON CAPITAL HAILED BY RAILROAD WRECK

EL PASO, TEXAS, November 28.—General Villa's advance toward Mexico City has been checked by a railroad wreck. Twenty-five soldiers were killed and thirty-seven injured yesterday when Villa's train collided near Chaco. Chaco was slightly injured.

Carranza officials here denied to-day that General Caballero had turned over his territory on the west coast to the convention party. Villa officials said that Governor O. Sanchez, of Michoacan, had joined the convention government.

Both sides claimed victory at Guadalupe, attacked by Villa troops.

THIRD ATTEMPT TO REACH WARSAW ANOTHER FAILURE

Czar's Forces Gain Great
Victory, According to
Creditable Reports.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS ONLY CLAIMS PROGRESS

Berlin Statement Claims Teutons
Have Recommended
Attacks.

NO DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST

Allies Still Waiting for Long Promised Offensive by Invaders.

Impossible to Extract Thread of Truth

FROM the tangled skein of official and unofficial versions of fighting in Russian Poland, it still is impossible to extract the thread of verity. Except that the Russians and the Germans continue their great struggle for supremacy between the Vistula and the Warthe Rivers, nothing is known.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, his new title was bestowed on him on the battlefield for his protection of the eastern frontier in a general order issued at Thorn, declared his troops have brought to a standstill "the offensive of the numerically superior Russian army." He announced also the capture of more than 60,000 prisoners, and some 350 guns of various classes. The order quoted a telegram from Emperor William promoting General von Hindenburg to a field marshal, and thanking him and his troops for their prowess.

Berlin claims successes for German arms. At Lodz, northeast of Lodz, the German official reports Emperor William's forces have re-attacked, and that near Mow and Radom heavy Russian attacks have been repulsed.

Petrograd merely claims progress for the Russians at "certain points" in the vicinity of Lodz.

Southward, in Poland and in Galicia the Russians assert they have won important successes and captured many men and guns. Vienna declares the situation in this locality is unchanged, and in this statement is backed up by the German official report as regards Southern Poland.

In the West, a news dispatch reports that the Germans are attacking heavily near Arras in an effort to break through to the coast.

A news agency dispatch from Copenhagen says the two cable lines between Denmark and Russia have been cut in the Baltic, supposedly by German cruisers.

Montevideo, Uruguay, reports ten British warships in the Atlantic, 300 miles off that place, while Lima, Peru, reports a great victory over the unknown nationality, attacking north, off the Chilean coast.

Germany has ordered its subjects in Portugal to leave the republic.

LONDON, November 28.—"We have made progress at certain points," said the German official reports. Russian commander-in-chief, says of the battle of Lodz. According to information from unofficial but usually credible sources, however, the Russian army has gained a great victory over the German armies, which have been in third attempt to advance to Warsaw.

This brief reference to the battle added to what was said in the previous report, a spreading victory over the German armies, which have been in third attempt to advance to Warsaw. The Russians have drawn a cordon around them from which they will have great difficulty in escaping.

Some correspondents in Petrograd, who quote the highest military sources, report that this cordon is steadily tightening, and that the Russian guns are spreading death among the German armies caught in its grip. They declare the only hope for the Germans, said to number 150,000, is that two army corps sent to their relief will be able to break through the Russian line.

That the Germans have not given up hope is shown by the Berlin official statement to-night, saying the German forces recommended attacks, and that fighting continued in the night.

VON HINDENBURG CLAIMS RUSSIANS ARE HALTED

General von Hindenburg, who has just been made a field marshal in recognition of the protection he and his troops have given the East Prussian frontier. In an army order issued at Thorn, says the Germans have brought the Russian offensive to a standstill, and inflicted heavy losses. Further south, and west of Novorodnoko, the Germans also claim to have repulsed the Russians while for the armies advancing to besiege Cracow, the Russian headquarters announce a "decisive success."

In the last few days of fighting in this region the Russians, according to their official reports, captured about 13,000 men, forty cannon, twenty machine guns and some general staff officers.

This battle, although considered in military circles here not as important as that around Lodz, would open the way for the Russians into Southern Silesia, if they are successful.

In the west the allies are still waiting for the new attack by the Germans, which has been so long promised. All communication between Belgium and Holland has been stopped, so that nothing authoritative can be learned of what the Germans are doing. Reports continue, however, of large German forces moving west, some with boats and bridge-building material. EXPECT NEW ATTEMPT.

IN VICINITY OF ARRAS
It is believed in London that the next attempt of the Germans will be